

MORALE BOOSTER 2

FOR

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS

January 3, 1975

- I. Some Preliminary Remarks by J. Graham Maughan, President of UFOESP, delivered December 29, 1974 at the Party Meeting Rally.

My friends, we are gathered here together for the highest sacrament of our lives. We stand here naked and unashamed, captives in time, confident of our power to master the future. The future is the key to everything. "Only another seven minutes!" Linda Strickler, Secretary of UFOESP, exclaimed and the tone of her voice clearly carried the implication that there was another seven minutes to go. But what if she's mistaken? What if the time remaining is much less? Or more? What are the limits of time for anything? This is the great adventure we confront: to take our dreams from the timeless worlds hidden in consciousness and then to place them into motion, concretely, in the time remaining. Time present and time past blend into time future. Time future is all we have.

I entertain questions and comments from the floor.

II. Memorandum

To: Whom It May Concern

Re: Space Is The Place

Remarks: Trouble Soon Be Over If We Can Unite For Our Expanded Space Programs

Explication: The essential element for turning the dreams and speculations of mental life into tangibility is organization. That which is organized is energy. From the dreams, energy, and organization, mastered and manipulated with precision, audacity, and confidence, goals are achieved, visions are realized, and plans are brought to fruition. These statements are basic to the realization of our desires, no matter how petty or profound, vast or minuscule, immediate or distant in time, space, or reality these desires may be.

If we begin, as we must, with the dream of space exploration and experience, the subsequent foci of our activity must be the energy, or 'resources', at our disposal and the manner, or 'organization', of its expenditure. Initially, the energy which we may employ is to be found in our immediate realities. It will consist of our stamina, imagination, creative powers, and various convertible, potential forms such as money, transport, research materials, and so on. Similarly, our organization in the beginning will be constructed in an improvisatory way from the general understandings we have of such procedures as we conceive organizations to possess. In time, with success in our first maneuvers, new resources (such as fortuitous connections or notoriety) will come into our possession as, at the same time, an increasingly efficient, directed, and consistent organization evolves (and revolves, I might add!).

In this context, it would be useful to consider the concept 'unity'. If we begin, as we must, with the dream of space exploration and experience and then proceed to the obvious postulate that this dream is not the sole province of just one person, we shortly confront ourselves with the question of resources in the multiple

and-discrete form. That is to say, we find that numerous 'pockets' of energy-resources exist in spacetime whose relations possess a quantum character. As long as this situation obtains, the effectiveness of all the energy-resources pockets in their ability to bring directed change in the world-social-reality is determined by the effectiveness of any arbitrary energy-resources pocket considered without regard to all the rest. Thus, the total effectiveness of such a set of pockets (multiple-and-discrete) will be the value of any single pocket chosen randomly.

'Unity' may be viewed as a function which transforms the relations of the set of energy-resources pockets from the multiple-and-discrete form to the multiple-and-continuous form. It should be readily apparent the benefits to be derived from this transformation. In this new situation, the values of the effectiveness of any single pocket are determined in a non-random fashion by the transformational function. Since the values are governed by the transformational function, the greater the continuity created in the new situation (or, the fewer points of discontinuity observed in the transformed system), the greater the effectiveness of any individual energy-resources pocket.

What is the phenomenological manifestation of this 'transform function'? It is structured patterns introduced into the relations of the energy-resources pockets; in a word, it is the 'organization' attributable to the entire set of pockets. Thus, beginning as we must with the dream of expanded programs of space exploration and experience, proceeding to the realization that this dream is shared by many, recognizing that organization provides the perceivable framework of unity, and accepting in all its implications the increased effectiveness of energy-resources pockets brought into being by unity, we can feel confident in the conclusion that to Unite For Our Expanded Space Programs is to create positive alterations in our predicaments and to combat strongly the despair, cynicism, frustration, and outrage the world-social-reality demands we feel today. Yes, trouble soon be over if we can unite for our expanded space programs for the ramifications and consequences of such an act would permeate our personal and macroscopic lives.

III. Progress Is Our Most Important Product

January 6, 1975 -- Since the publication of Morale Booster 1, much activity has occurred with the project to begin the space publicity campaign. As demonstrated in the preceding remarks, unity and organization are the primary matters of concern at this point. Although it is not definite how things develop with respect to unity and this project (although there are many and tempting signs of growth), there is little question that great advances have been secured for organization. When Morale Booster 1 was written, United For Our Expanded Space Programs (eventually incorporated) was simply the exciting but vague idea of myself and Linda Strickler and a few friends. As you read this, UFOESP is a concrete legal entity with much of its initial program actuated and an expanding future program created and in the offing. Let us describe and relish what has been done to date!

On December 31 of last year, UFOESP began the process to open a bank account at the Ocean Beach Branch of Southern California First National Bank. This process should be completed by the time this Morale Booster is received. On January 3 of this year, UFOESP began the process to acquire a business address and that process will be completed today. The address is P.O. Box 7807, San Diego, 92107. On December 23 (and again on December 30), UFOESP communicated with the 33rd World Science Fiction Convention on matters relating to membership and information dissemination. UFOESP, through the auspices of The Xenobiotic Society, sent the following advertisement to Astronomy on December 31 to be placed in the Astro-Mart section of the magazine: "FOR SALE--Help expand space consciousness and increase support for space exploration with SPACE IS THE PLACE bumper stickers. Proceeds from sales to be devoted to projects (such as lobbying Congress) to further space exploration/

exploitation. 1 for \$.47, 2 1/2 for \$1.00, and 100+ for \$11.00...". On the 30th of December, UFOESP corresponded with Analog to inquire as to their advertising rates. In addition, the bumper stickers around which our initial efforts are centered go to press today. UFOESP has received numerous requests for stickers and there can be no question that publicity will bring requests for hundreds more. We are no longer poised on the crest of a great wave into the future; that wave is moving!

Inextricably involved with the progress of activities that define UFOESP as a legal and economic entity is the progress of activities that mark UFOESP socially. The past month has seen enormous clarity given to the vague idea of UFOESP as a bona fide organization with officers, procedures, and by-laws. This clarity should not be thought to be crystalline as the formalization of those organizational artifacts must occur first and UFOESP is yet to be completed, the full coherent design is yet to be finished. Nonetheless, sensible planning and operation require reference points and interim notions suffice for this purpose as well as permanent ones. On January 2 I jotted some notes on my legal tablet which summarized my thinking on the structure of UFOESP at that time. I quote them now with expanded comments:

"I. Membership: a) Active -- \$15.00 per annum per membership; Morale Booster every month plus membership card, one bumper sticker, one vote, and copy of by-laws. b) Passive -- \$4.99 per annum per membership; Morale Booster in January and July plus membership card, one bumper sticker, one-half vote, and copy of by-laws. c) Dual Membership (or more) possible in either category but consensus must reign and be verified. Statue (sic) of limitations. d) Open Solicitations -- method to increase/gain memberships: 1) to Congress, 2) to universities and educational institutions, 3) specialized publications (Analog, F&SF, Galaxy), 4) special events (Aussiecon). II. Non-profit corporation for the promotion of space exploration: a) U.N. efforts, b) radio spots, c) organize club at U of W, d) quote Tom and Cynthia and Linda and Don Stern, e) eventual press conference, f) letters to editors. III. Technical details: a) copyright laws, b) Sun Ra, c) Taxes, d) charter, e) Chapters."

The notes are fairly explanatory so though my remarks will be extended they will also be succinct. The membership rates were more or less chosen intuitively though the difference between the two rates we feel reflects well the difference we believe to exist between the two categories. The dual membership remarks relate to a technical question I had with respect to vote fraud; I won't go into it now but will note that it is a matter that will have to be considered for the formal charter. The open solicitations are seen as the first method by which membership will be increased; more direct and personal methods would come into play as a solid membership foundation is established. Part II of the notes concerns other forums and means by which UFOESP can work for space by working on the consciousness of the public. All of these ideas should be viewed as supportive of one another -- there is so much work to be done that there is no limitation to the inventiveness we can apply. The section on technical details points out some of the legal realities which will impinge on UFOESP more as its erection continues.

From the above it can be seen that the space publicity campaign is off and running to a good start. These comments have not spoken of the full range of achievement to date, but much of that about which nothing has been said is ordinary detail which, though necessary, is not terribly distracting. Each day that goes by brings a fuller complexion to United For Our Expanded Space Programs and, consequently, brings space closer to us in reality, in our individual lives.

IV. Voices From The Outside World

"Almost two years after the last human voice spoke from the lunar surface, scientists at Johnson Space Center are still getting messages from the moon. A

network of five automatic science stations is still chattering away, giving scientists a constant stream of information from the lunar surface a quarter of a million miles away. A little more than (sic) five years ago, Apollo 12's astronauts turned on the first of the atomic-powered stations. Instruments left later by the moon walkers of Apollos 14, 15, 16, and 17 have created a network that monitors the moon as if it were a celestial medical patient. The Apollo Lunar Science Experiment Packages (ALSEP) can take the moon's temperature, record every small quiver or quake and even reveal any changes in the sparse lunar atmosphere. An ALSEP costs more than \$5 million, but experts say the space agency got its money's worth and then some. 'We asked for at least a month's performance with the goal of possibly one year,' said Don Wiseman, one of the engineers who helped design ALSEP. 'We'd hoped it would go longer.' Apollo 12's instruments have surpassed the goal by four years and are still going strong. The science stations are each powered by a quart-jar-sized element of plutonium 238. Heat from the element is converted to 75 watts of electric power at 16 volts. 'This is not even enough power to light a 100-watt bulb,' said one engineer, but it drives four or five instruments plus communications equipment at each of the science stations. Plutonium 238 has a half life of 99 years but engineers say the electrical equipment will play out long before then. Each of the lunar stations beams its data by radio to receivers scattered around the world. The receiving stations record the data on tape and accumulate more than 3,000 miles of tape per year. The tapes are sent to Johnson Space Center and later distributed to scientists around the world. Data from the moon appears to be little more than squiggles on long sheets of paper. But to scientists who know the language, those squiggles tell a continuing story. There are three sensitive seismometers among the ALSEP instruments. These detect quakes which in turn tell about the subsurface structure of the moon. 'Most of what we know about the interior of the moon comes from these packages,' said Larry Haskin, chief of planetary and earth sciences at the space center. The evidence indicates the moon is made up (sic) of layers of material, much like an onion. And there may be evidence, Haskin said, that the moon has a molten core, similar to the earth. In the five years the seismometers have been on the moon, hundreds of quakes have been recorded. Most of them are so small they would never be noticed if they had occurred on earth. The instruments have also detected scores of hits by meteorites, chunks of space debris which crash into the moon. One impact on the backside of the moon was huge, possibly as much as a mile across. The instruments monthly record small quakes caused by tidal forces as the moon moves through its orbit of the earth." LA Times, December 5, 1974, part VII, page 3.

"The Russians are so confident that U.S. and Soviet space vehicles will successfully link up next July that they have announced the menu the cosmonauts will serve the astronauts when they come calling 140 miles above the earth. The menu was reported by the official government press agency. The menu for the historic meal, Tass said, 'has been prepared by the best culinary specialists and physicians who have wide experience in making space food.' The only problem is the Russians do not yet know which meal they will have to serve. So they have planned two. If the astronauts come calling on the Soyuz at night, they will be given a three-course dinner; if the rendezvous takes place in the morning, it will be a hearty breakfast. The dinner menu starts with a choice of soups: Ukrainian borscht, a 'piquant' Georgian mutton soup or a Russian sorrel soup of duck and spinach. The main course consists of 'fragrant' veal, chicken meat, pate, ham and sausage. For dessert: prunes with nuts, cake, and juices. The breakfast menu offers Russian-style sausage, soda pop, bacon, Borodinsky bread (described as a specially baked brown bread), coffee, candies, sponge cake and biscuits. The service, however, will scarcely match the menu in class or appeal. The weightlessness of space rules out enameled wooden bowls or fine pre-revolutionary china and the delicacies will be served up instead in toothpaste-like tubes, as coated wafers or as reconstituted powders.

However it may look, it will be tasty Tass promised." LA Times, December 6, 1974, part I, page 4.

"Rocks, rather than radiation, will be the greatest hazard faced by the Pioneer 11 spacecraft--renamed Pioneer Saturn--when it dives to within approximately 5,000 miles of the beautiful, ringed planet early in September, 1979. 'The latest radar reports show Saturn's rings are made up (sic) of solid chunks-rocks,' said Pioneer project scientist Dr. John H. Wolfe. He said the chunks may range in thickness from one meter (3.3 feet) to perhaps more than one mile. 'And while Pioneer probably will pass the planet inside the rings,' he said at the space agency's Ames Research Center, 'it is quite possible there are rocks whirling around the planet as far out as 50 Saturn radii, more than 1.8 million miles.' Even the 7,200-mile gap between the rings and the planet might contain rocks that could literally destroy the spacecraft, Wolfe explained. Radar has indicated there may be chunks in this region, although the signals could have been reflection highlights off Saturn itself, he said. Hazards from rocks in this area should be less, however, the scientist said, because the planet's gravity probably would quickly clear out any chunk material. 'But it wouldn't really take a big rock to kill the spacecraft,' Wolfe emphasized. 'A particle no larger than one-millionth of a gram could do it if it hits at exactly the right place.' Then, looking at the brighter side, the scientist recalled that Pioneer Saturn (and Pioneer 10 before it) successfully negotiated the once-feared asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter and failed to see small rocks or even dust buildups. Charles F. Hall, Pioneer project manager at Ames, said the approach to Saturn probably will be made in a shallow, 15-degree dive when the 75,000 mile-wide gaseous planet is on the far side of the sun from earth. The planet orbits 930 million miles beyond earth. At a final press briefing Thursday, scientists agreed that while Pioneer Saturn's encounter with Jupiter Monday answered many of the questions posed by the Pioneer 10 pass last year, it also raised new questions. 'You just can't get all of (sic) the answers in two sweeps,' Wolfe said. 'It's like having an orbiter that flies only two circles and then dies. What we need at Jupiter is an orbiter that will stay on station and pull all these questions together.' One example of an answer that developed a question was a finding that electrons producing radio emission from Jupiter were found to be in 10 times the abundance that investigators had expected. This raises the question as to whether the finding was a result of some temporary situation at the planet or whether astronomical research must henceforth calculate more electrons for given radio emissions." LA Times, December 8, 1974, part I, page 26 (emphasis added).

"Astronomers at the Kitt Peak Observatory near Tucson have photographed for the first time large-scale features on the surface of a star other than the sun. The star is Betelgeuse...part of the Orion constellation and one of the more prominent naked-eye stars visible in the heavens. The large surface features photographed appear to be regions of warm and cool...gas in that star's atmosphere; these regions are thought to be convection currents similar to those observed in the sun. The photographs were taken last March by Dr. Roger Lynds and Jack Harvey, both staff astronomers at the observatory, and Peter Worde, a Ph.D. candidate in astronomy at the University of Arizona, using the 158-inch telescope atop Kitt Peak. Normally, stars appear as only tiny pinpoints of light on even the largest of optical telescopes. Even large, nearby stars like Betelgeuse--which is 800 times larger than the sun and only 500 light years from earth--do not show to best advantage on telescopes because of the distorting effects of the earth's turbulent atmosphere. But using a battery of sophisticated equipment, the Kitt Peak astronomers were able to photograph Betelgeuse as a small disc instead of as a pinpoint of light. For one thing, Lynds and his colleagues attached an image intensifier...to boost the brightness of Betelgeuse's image. For another, they took extremely short

exposures of the star, to reduce to a minimum the blurring caused by the earth's atmosphere. Finally, using a computer to process all...the images taken by the telescope and a new version of an old technique called 'interferometry,' the Kitt Peak scientists reconstructed the image of the star. The resulting photograph, Lynds said in a telephone interview last week, may not seem like much to laymen -- 'it's sort of fuzzy,' he conceded -- but to astronomers, it represents a very significant achievement. At a distance of 500 light years, Betelgeuse does not make a very large disc; in fact, it only subtends .05 seconds of arc...By way of comparison, a penny, which is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, would appear to measure .05 seconds of arc if it were placed almost 49 miles away from an observer and the observer could see something that small and that distant. Lynds said that he and his colleagues had identified something between a few dozen and a few hundred granular patterns in the photograph. These patterns enabled the Kitt Peak astronomers to define the regions of presumed temperature variations. Although radio astronomers for several years have been able to identify structural features in stars...Lynds said that the Betelgeuse photographs are 'the first reconstructed images of a star corrected for the degrading effects of the earth's atmosphere.'" LA Times, December 30, 1974, part II, page 1 to page 4.

"A solar heating and cooling project in model houses and buildings was authorized by Congress as an effort to develop an alternative to fuel oil power conventional systems. The 60 million dollar project will be operated jointly by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Housing and Urban Development Department. The agencies will finance demonstration projects by private builders and contractors to determine the feasibility of solar heated and cooled buildings." LA Times, December 31, 1974, part I page 2 (emphasis added).

It is important to realize starkly that the evidence for the conviction that we operate in a potent time with respect to space can be found not only in such obvious and objective places as the daily newspaper but can also be ascertained in such esoteric places as the want ads and the music store. When I spoke in Urgent Bulletin III about the public being ripe for space and our task as simply one of nurturing the seeds of space consciousness, I was not speaking idly or simply for flourish. While searching through the want ads of the January 5 issue of the Los Angeles Times for picture puzzle pieces for a free trip to Tahiti, I noticed an ad with the heading "We've started a new space program" which talked not of space (outer) but of space (added to the plant). Yet the initial response to the heading was based on the former understanding, with the obvious intention to attract attention to the body of the ad. It is not unwarranted to think that before 1957 this kind of catchy heading would not have been very catchy at all. We must be aware of the pervasiveness of space in our lives -- it is in the food we eat, the language we use, the entertainment we enjoy. Science-fiction movies are respectable these days. And the popular music of our generation is replete with space images and conceptions. Can anyone doubt that Jimi Hendrix was a spaceman? His influence today is in many ways greater than when he was alive. Jeff Beck, Pink Floyd, Jefferson Airplane (and affiliates), Deep Purple, Emerson-Lake-Palmer (I'm guessing!), and even Miles Davis a time or two, to mention only the most prominent artists in my mind, have all employed space images and reflections in their art, in some instances making space central to their work. One of the greatest pleasures of this past Christmas season was listening to two new albums that Linda Strickler, the Secretary of our organization, received. One was by Jefferson Starship (the Jefferson Airplane at the end of its transformation begun some three or four years ago) titled Dragonfly and the other was Journey by Arthur Brown's Kingdom Come. Each one weaves space through the music, each one openly and without embarrassment addresses itself to the enormous questions of spacetime. Journey, in fact, takes place in the core of the Universe and can only be described as cosmological in its outlook. It should be listened to for inspiration by those of you who feel especially cynical about the

space publicity campaign. And lest anyone think that these efforts reflect a fringe phenomenon, the Starship album just mentioned sold 250,000 copies in its first month after release. That number represents a million dollars (assuming the album on sale at current prices) and at least a million people in audience. The public not ripe for space? You must be kidding!

V. Riding High Into The Future

UFOESP is a continuing process; UFOESP focuses on the work we may do in times to come as much as it focuses on the achievable here and now. To maximize the possibilities of our action we must proceed only with interim goals. The Universe is vast, we conceive no meaningful limit. Thus, the horizon of our dreams is never to be reached. There is a spiritual aspect to our endeavors and UFOESP must reflect that. And so we accept the past, realize the present is a foregone conclusion, and confront the future with continuous expectations and dreams.

The program for the future is developing each day, expanding along the way, acquiring fascinating facets pregnant with possibility. The next month will be concerned with the final organization of UFOESP to a great extent. This will include writing articles of incorporation, by-laws and then beginning the actual process of incorporation with the State of California. With regards to this matter will come investigations into tax and copyright law as well as the beginning search for a counsel to the corporation. Thus, it should come as no surprise that we would avidly welcome any assistance any of you might render with information, advice, or connections in this regard. We also need some charter members and will be seeking to fill two positions on the board of directors. At the present time, the board is comprised of four positions -- president, secretary, communications director, and treasurer. For the moment, Linda Strickler is filling the positions of secretary and treasurer while J. Graham Maughan is filling the positions of president and communications director. We welcome inquiries on these questions, as we do on all others.

There will be much movement on other fronts. The first petitioning of Congress will be underway by President Ford's State of the Union message and two additional petitionings are planned for April and July. Spring will mark the period when the solicitation drive for stickers and membership is established and well into motion. The summer, of course, will be wholly concerned with the preparations to send a delegation to the 33rd World Science Fiction Convention being held in Australia in mid-August and with the convention itself. Fall will see the coming together of the solicitation drive, convention delegation maneuver, and petitioning of Congress into the first massive assault of the publicity campaign in the mass media (news-papers, radio, television, etc.). Looking to the far future, we envision a personal lobbying effort of Congress for the winter of 1976 with the stimulation of the formation of a national political party as a viable possibility. All this and more for you if a member of UFOESP! Naturally again, all assistance is gratefully and shamelessly accepted.

VI. Stimulus/Response: January 7, 1975

"The check is for my 11 (dollars) into your bumper sticker fund...Yes, I think that space exploration can lead to all sorts of new inventions and possibilities and industries. Yet I am reticent about being too excited about that. I want industry to slow down. I want our economy to change to a 'no growth' economy (no growth = 0 population growth). So, even though your ideas (space ideas, practices) may lead to new industry it does not excite me the same as it does you...." Cynthia Randall, 5040-15th N.E., Seattle, 98105. Let me begin by saying Thank you! from all of us to all of you. With regards to your point on industry and population, I would say that

the best we can expect (insofar as zero population growth is concerned) is for the population as a whole, (i.e., in numbers), to plateau at some level considerably higher than the world's (or nation's) present population, this higher level being the one from which our zero population growth will be calculated. I would suggest that we will sorely need space inventions and industry to cope with the problems caused by today's overpopulation, not to mention the expected overpopulation of the future.

"..Your Morale Booster One...was EXCELLENT, SUPERB!!!!...For god's sake, level the price of stickers off to 49¢ or 2/\$1 or the like. Send me only 25 now; use the others as you see fit...If you want tv-radio time, incorporate as non-profit organization to promote settlement of space & you can get FREE air time as public service..." Thomas Bahr, P.O. Box 311, Clear Lake, WA 98235. With relish I accept your compliments and convey my thanks to you for them. My intuition still compels me to see the current prices as wise, if numerous. I dislike simple 'yes' or 'no' situations and the three prices give three different 'yes' options (multiple 'no' options are more difficult to arrange!). However, this is a matter of primary concern, as it deals with finances for UFOESP, and I will keep your comment in mind as the orders come in. Are there any others in the audience who have views such as Mr. Bahr? The radio-tv angle (to speak in your straightforward manner) has much promise and will be an integral part of the Fall Media Campaign, if not before.

"The public has little or no idea, and possibly little or no concern, about the space program. Isn't that what we, individually or as a group, are all about? Not just (our) going 'out there' but to rekindle the public's, nay, the world's stake in space? But not haphazardly. There must be no blind rush like the opening of the Oklahoma Territory. Each step must be planned, each alternative weighed for its full implication and impact on Man and Society, both social and physical..." Donald Stern, P.O. Box 5143, Seattle, 98105. I will agree that the public has little idea of the implications of space and I will also agree that they have little concern about same, if we understand 'little' to mean 'dormant'. And, certainly, kindling or rekindling that idea, interest and concern in the public is what we are all about. However, I think you have an unwarranted fear of a repeat performance of Man's bad habits in space. In the first place, space represents a vast unknown collection of completely alien environments and it is somewhat counter-productive to demand that it be explored as one would the back yard, where all the measurements can be made, all the alternatives known, and the implications of those two factors can be computed fairly straightforwardly and precisely. In the initial stages of exploration and exploitation of space, few of the measurements are known, fewer still alternatives can be delineated, and the interaction between the two is mostly understood by intuition. In addition, space is a big place, and so polluting it or mucking it up is not going to be an easy task, even for such a destructive species as ourselves. Finally, I think that the requirements for survival in space, be it the vacuum of cislunar space or the moons of Saturn or Saturn itself, are such that we cannot be polluting and destructive and haphazard and survive. Thus, your comments about avoiding a blind rush into space are well taken but somewhat rhetorical. This is not to say that there are not serious considerations in this regard but only that the problem of the-blind-rushers-into-space will more or less take care of itself.

"Space is the Place because what else is there?" Jes Hinrichs, 1268 Devonshire Drive, San Diego, 92107. Exactly!

VII. Closing Remarks

And that's it for now. Keep communicating!! Space is the Place!

--J. Graham Maughan

THE END